LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX IN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINES—OFFICE 21 WALL-ST. HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856,

The royal mail steamship Cambria, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 30, arrived here this afternoon, bringing 76 passengers for Boston.

The Cambria sailed at 4 p. m., with clear weather and a light south-west wind, for Boston, where she

will be due at an early hour on Sunday morning. The Arabia had been taken into dock for examina tion, and it is found that she bad only sustained slight injury to her keel. She was to be dispatched as an

extra ship on the 4th inst. for Halifax and Boston.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool at 7 a. m. on Thursday, the 28th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Tory organs state that the Conservative party was likely to arrange its internal differences, with a view to a grand attempt to overthrow the Palmerston administration.

administration.

The Queen and Princes of Oude remained at South-ampton unrecognized by the Queen of England.

The British Royal Family had gone to Scotland for

The political news from France is as dull as ever.

The Debats says that wherever political activity may
exist in Europe at present, certainly none exists in

exist in Europe at present, certainly hold the France.

The Emperor would make rather a long stay at Biarritz. Auditors from the Council of State were to go periodically to Biarritz as they lately did to Plombierres to bring the port-folio of current affairs and submit papers for the Emperor's signature.

Another prosecution of the members of a secret so; ciety was going on at Dijon.

An anonymous but circumstantial contradiction has been published of Louis Blane's statements as to the cruelties inflicted on French political prisoners at Cavenne.

Cayenne.

The Berlin Kreutz Zeitung was authorized to contradict all the recent statements as to the proposed Orleans manifesto, and so forth.

Shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Algeria on the 21st. They were slight at Algiers, strong at Constantina and Bona, and violent at Phillipeville, where twenty-two successive shocks occurred, and several villages were destroyed, but there was little loss of life.

SPAIN.

The papers now say that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico has been definitely arranged, and that the Spanish Envoy to Mexico had taken leave of that Republic, after having settled the basis for an amicable termination of every difficulty. Another account dated Madrid the 26th, announces that the Minister to Mexico had been removed.

Madrid the 20th, annotates that the Gazette is Madrid journals of the 23d, say that the Gazette is about to publish decrees for the dissolution of the Cortes, the regulation of the Press, the establishment of a Council of State, and the promulgation of the Constitution of 1845.
The Clamor Publico and the Parliamento, state that

The Clamor Publico and the Parliamento, state that the condition to which the Press is reduced has prevented their making any comment on the decree for the dissolution of the National Guard. The Diaria had expressed its approbation of the measure.

The Gazette contains decrees dismissing sixteen civil Governors of Provinces, and appointing successors, half selected from the Progressist and half from the Moderado parties.

Bravo Murillo, Genzales Romero, and Beltran de Lis, Ex.-Ministers, are about to return to Spain.

At Barcelono 187 persons condemned by Court-Martial had been embarked for Cuba and other Colonies.

The Captain-General of Catalonia had decreed a dissolution of all associations of workmen and masters in the Province.

the Province.

A Madrid letter from a ministerial source, says: A Madrid letter from a ministerial source, says:
"The ministers continue to be perfectly united among
themselves, and the Queen places every confidence in

them."
The marriage contract between the Infanta Amelia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, has been signed at the Panace.

themselves, and the Queen places every confidence in them."

The marriage contract between the Infanta Amelia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, has been signed at the Paiace.

BELGIUM.

The Free-Trade Congress Committee at Brussels continued to receive the annession of initiaential politicians in England and other countries. Nearly every Chamber of Commerce had appointed one or more of its members to attend. The Provisional Commission for organizing the Congress consisted of five of the most emment political economists, and they were active in arranging for every detail. It was designed to keep the meeting as free as possible from all exterior influences in the shape of schools or justice, and the appear was chiefly made to practical men to come forward and enable the Congress to reach a practical result. The Committee had agreed upon a plan of organization, by which the sittings and discussions were to be regulated, and the deliberations would be conducted more in the shape of a Committee of Inquiry than platform effort.

In the same city on the 17th of September will meet the International Philanthropic Congress to discuss practical questions relating to the social and encomonic life of the industrial classes.

PRUSSIA.

Grand maneuvres of the Prussian troops were going on at St. Goor on the Rhine.

The reported erection of a line of fortresses around Berlin is confirmed. The plan is not a connected channof forts like Paris, but detached redoubts to cover each others fire.

We have nothing definite as to the reported expedition against the Riff pirates, but the English Government papers have become suddenly anxious that the matter should be left for settlement to the Employ of the Rain of Salina Bardina Securities Firm, and a large business doing for inmatter should be left for settlement to extend the most of the salinating tendency.

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others fire.

We have nothing definite as to the reported expedition against the Riff pirates, but the English Government papers have become suddenly anxious that the matter should be left for settlement by the Emperor of

Austrian official journals repeat their denial of any increase to the Austrian forces in Italy, but admit that the Corps d'Armée therein is already complete to war

A letter addressed to the Milan Gazette affirms postively that Cicernachio was drowned in endeavoring to cross the Po, and it defies Garibaldi to prove that he

tively that Cicernachio was drowned in endeavoring to cross the Po, and it defies Garibaldi to prove that he was shot by Austrians.

The reported disaffection on the part of the Neapolitan army was confirmed, but seemed to arise from a local grievance, certain regiments having been ordered to work on the railway.

A letter in The Frankfort Journal professes to give the analysis of the King of Naples' reply to the Western Powers, which it says has been much misrepresented. The King considers the interference of the Western Powers as an encroachment on his kingdom's independence, and not justified by the actual circumstances; consequently he refuses to recognize such interference. He does not refuse the suggested reforms, but considers the Neupolitan Government the best judge of the opportunity. He does not say, as is reported, that he will repel force by force, but hints that if any real cause of grievance exists on the part of the Western Powers, he is open to a European Congress.

TURKEY.

We have Constantinople dates to August 10.

Kars was completely evacuated on the 4th of August. The fortifications are untouched. The evacuation of Renie and Ismail had begun.

The papers say that the Russians blew up the fortifications at Toultcha.

Two British steamers have visited the Isle of Serpents. The Russians had not yet left it.

The Sultan has reestablished the navigation of the Euphrates from Bagdad to Bassora.

The Porte is now about to adopt measures for the classisement of the Montenegrins for recent fanatical outrages.

outrages.

The Porte has also given new assurances to the allied Powers that the concessions in favor of the Christians will be restor d.

There is a talk of a tax on tobacco, estimated to realize 200,000,000 of piastres.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

The Russians have withdrawn most of the troops from the Crimes. The garrison at Sevastopol is very small, and elsewhere there are but a few Cossacks.

Russia has extended the four days quarantine to all the frontier of Bessarabia, on the Moldavia.

St. Petersburg letters continue to revel in descriptions of the glories of the Special Embassy to the approaching Coronation. The Diplomatic Corps are to be conveyed free to Moscow. On Sept. 2 a special train conveyed the Crown jewels, scepters, orbs, and different crowns of all the Russias. These treasures were exposed in an open carriage, and immense crowds looked on in admitation.

Letters from Trebizond state that no credit is attached, in Georgia, to the accounts given by the journals of Europe, with respect to the expedition of the Russians against the Abasians. It is certain that negotiations have been opened with the Abasians and Onboniks, and up to the time the letter was written, not a single Russian soldier had crossed the Ingour.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The Colonial Parliament is prorogued fill Oct. 22.

Nothing is heard respecting the Caffre outbreak.

The project of military colonization of the frontier finds favor in the Colony.

INDIA.

Telegraphic anticipations of the mail from Calcutta
the 17th, and Bombay July 20, are received.

The rainy season had commenced in India.
The heir to the throne of Burmah had been assas-

The indigo crop throughout Bengal had suffered injury.

Exchange at Bombay was 2/14. The Money market was quiet. Freights, £2 to London and Liverpool.

Exchange at Calcutta was 2/14, and the Money market had improved.

CHINA. We have Hong Kong dates to July 10 and Shangha

We have Hong Kong dates to July 10 and Shanghae to June 28.

The rates of Exchange show no alteration, the quotations being still 4/11 at Canton and 7/3 at Shanghae; the shipments of silver to China may therefore be expected to continue large.

The exports of Tea to date were forty-nine millions of pounds, and of Silk forty-nine thousand seven hundred bales.

The crop of new silk was large, but the silk district were threatened with trouble from the insurrection.

At Canton the Tea market had opened at 29 Taels. The new teas were said to be inferior to those of last year.

The insurgents were reported to be making progress.
Dr. Parker, the United States Commissioner, had gone northward on a diplomatic mission. Peiho was said to be his destination.
Mr. Townsend Harris, American Consul for Simoda, left Hong-Kong July 10, for Japan, in the steamer San Legister.

left Hong-Kong July 10, for Japan, in the steamer San Jacinto.

The Times' Paris correspondent states from Aix les Bains, in Savoy, that a Congress was to be held there of partisans of Prince Lucien Murat, to deliberate on the best means of insuring his pretensions to the throne of Naples. It was, however, considered doubtful. The Prince arrived at Aix some days ago, accompanied by some of the most influential of the Ministers; but it is not supposed that France will support his pretensions.

The Paris Pays says it is positively stated that the ports of Reni, Ismail and Killa on the Danube, restored to Moldavia by the Treaty of Paris, are to be clared free ports.

Latest accounts from Stockholm mention several cases of Cholera, but the disease appeared in its mildest form.

cases of Choice, the cast form.

The steamer Arctic, Captain O. H. Berriman, which was sent out by the United States: Government in July last to make soundings for the New-York and New-Foundland and London Telegraph Company, between St. John's, New-Foundland, and Valencia Bar, in Ireland, arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, August 23d, having successfully accomplished the object of her voyage.

The American ship Monsoon was at Shanghae June

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 28, 1856.

The English Funds remain flat. In the Discount market the demand for accommodation has increased, and the rates are maintained at 44 2 4 4 cent for good

bills.

Great depression continues on the Paris Bourse. The Three \$\Psi\$ Cents show a further decline of \$\frac{1}{4}\$ \$\Psi\$ cent.

The announcement is made of the opening of a now line of steamers between London and the Wast coast of Africa. The first vessel of the line is to leave on the 15th of September.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

were American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—The advices from Manchester are of a favorable nature, but prices had undergone no change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs of

week £18,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messis. Bell & Co. report
American Securities firm, and a large business doing for invoicement. Rallroad Securities unchanged and business limited.
The quotations are as follows:

United States Sixes, (Bonds and Stock)......104 20105

United States Sixes, (Bonds and Stock)	O See	a.	tool
Pannaylvania Pives, Bonds	78	a	80
Pennsylvania Sterling Bonds	74	0	75
Maryland Fives	90	a	92
Massachusetts Fives	01	2	103
Massachusetts Fives	0.2	2	000
Virginia Bonds	84	w	90
South Carolina (Baring's)	96		
South Carolina (Palmer's)	87	a	89
Kentucky Sixes	89	a	91
Alabama Bonds	81	n	23
Alabama Sterling	84	a	96
Tennessee Bonds	50	26	00
Illinois Central RR. Sevens	00	4	00
Illinois Sixes			
Illinois Freeland	88	w.	89
Michigan Central of '60	94	a	95
Michigan of '69	91	n	92
New-York Central Sevens	921	a	934
New-York Sixes			
Erie First Mtge	00	100	100
Erie Third Mtge			
Erie Convertibles			
Erie Fund,	834	TO S	354
Pennsylvania Central Firsts			
Panama RR. Bonds	94	a	56

Pussengers.

Dr. Greaves and lady, Mr. McKay and lady, Mrs. Becar, Mr. Ropes and lady, Miss Ropes and female servant, Miss Levy, Mr. Musgrave and lady, Mr. Means and lady, Mr. Vicarnam and lady, Mr. Miss Addi, Mrs. Adams and lady, Mr. Vicarnam and lady, Mrs. Addi, Mrs. Adams and daughter, Capt. Dawson, the Rev. J. Caslinal, Measrs. Gray, Grace, Blackstone, Norton, Fisher, Knight, Strong, Parker, Arnold, Horner, Thayer, Fisag, Bamberger, Levy, Beckett, Avegnor, Cavavoe, Jacob, Strong, Washberger, Levy, Buckett, Avegnor, Cavavoe, Jacob, Strong, Washberger, Converse, Conquest, Greenwood, Cameron, Rushton, Guick, Passworth, Hine, Rushton, Fox, Dalger, Robertson, G. Robertson, McGrath, and Captain Dawson.

THE NIAGARA OUTWARD BOUND. The Statista Outward Bound.

Halifax, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

The steamship Ningara arrived here at 24 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 11 o'clock for Liver pool. The weather is clear, with a westerly wind.

GEORGE TAYLOR was nominated yesterday as th Democratic candidate for Congress in the Hd Distric of this State (City of Brooklyn). James S. T. Stranahan, Republican, is the present representative, and had 284 majority over Taylor in 1854.

FIRE IN MOTT STREET .-- Last night a fire broke out in the large upholstery establishment in Mott street, near Chatham street, but the flames were soon extinguished by the firemen, who were promptly on the ground after the alarm was given. Damage triffing. We did not ascertain the origin of the fire.

The Republicans of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, held their first public meeting on Thursday evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in that village. A well-filled room of the working classes, listened with deep attention to the exposition of the issues, embraced in the coming Presidential election. The Chairman, in an earnest and forcible manner, gave his hearers unanswerable arguments to prove that this contest was one in which their happiness was more intimately blended than any other since the foundation of the Government. Judge Perter and others addressed the meeting, all being warmly cheered. An organization will be immediately formed to premote the election of Fremont FREMONT AND VICTORY. THE PRIZE SONG. BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN. Air-" Suoni la Tromba."-PURITARI.

MEN of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, The deeds of your street, ever globs.

Join in our peean victorious,

The peean of Liberty!

Hark! en the gales of November

Millions of voices are ringing,

Glorious the song they are singing—

Fremont and victory!

Hurrah! Join the great churus they're singing, Fremont and Victory!

Come from your forest-elad mountains, Come from the fields of your tillage, Come forth from city and village, Join the great host of the free! As from their cavernous fountains
Roll the deep floods to the ocean,
Join the great army in motion,
Marching to victory!
Hurrah!

Echo, from ocean to ocean, Fremont and victory!

Far in the West rolls the thunder, The tumult of battle is raging.
Where bleeding Kansas is waging
Warfare with Slavery! Struggling with foes who surround her, Lo! she implores you to stay her! Will you to Slavery betray her? Never—she shall be free? Hurrah! Hurrah! Swear that you'll never betray her; Kansas shall yet be free!

March! we have sworn to support her;
The prayers of the righteous shall speed us;
A chief never conquered shall lead us—
Fremont shall lead the free!
Then from those fields, red with slaughter,
Slavery's hordes shall be driven,
Freedom to Kansas be given,
Fremont shall make her free!
Hurrah!

To Kansas shall Freedom be given; Fremont shall make her free!

Men of the North, who remember. The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,
Join in our pæn victorious,
The pæn of Liberty!
Hark on the gales of November,

Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the song they are singing—
Fremont and victory!

Hurrah!

Join the great chorus they're singing,
Fremont and victory!

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-They had a great Fremont picnic at Newtown, Conn., on Wednesday. Some two or three thousand persons were present. Mr. John Beach, President of the Fremont Club, presided, and speeches were made by Charles Lewis, originally of New-Haven, now of Kansas, Mr. Ives of New-Haven, and J. E. Downe of Bridgeport. Songs were sung by the Glee Club, and music given by the band. In the intervals of the intellectual feast the company fell to their baskets, which they had brought full of good things, and all hands are reported to have had the best time in the world.

-At the Association Trade Sale on Thursday evening, when Derby & Jackson's catalogue was reached, the first books on it being lives of Buchanan and Fre-mont, it was proposed to take a vote. The show of hands was so overwhelming in favor of Fremont, that the auctioneer declared without counting, that it was six to one. This was quite unexpected, as a number of Southern booksellers were present. The books are of the same size, and got up in the same style. Fremont's Life sold at 47 cents; Buchanan's at 30 cents.

—At the great Fremont gathering on Thursday, at Newark, N. J., the Hon. John P. Hale addressed the people at one stand, Col. E. L. Snow at another, while Messrs. Frost and Storms of the Glee Clab were singing the Rallying Song amid a smart shower of rain. With all the elements, Hale, Snow, Frost, Storms and rain in our favor, we must succeed, even in benighted

New-Jersey.

—James R. Stanberry of Licking County is the Border-Ruffian candidate for Congress in the Columbus District of Ohio.

—Flavius J. Littlejohn of Allegan is the candidate

of the same party in the IIId Congressional District of Michigan. -The Hor. John R. Edie has been nominated for reelection to Congress by the Republicans of the XVIIIth District of Pennsylvania.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE REPUBLICANS IN BALTIMORE.

We copy from the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning the doings of "the Chivalry" in breaking up the Republican meeting of Thursday night:

the Republican meeting of Thursday in the Republican meeting of Thursday night:

From The Sun.

Refublican Association of Baltimore.—This Association held a meeting last evening at the Temperance Temple, and in the absence of the President, Mr. Elias Hawley, on motion of Mr. Wm. Gunnison, Mr. F. S. Corkran was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. E. Conle, jr., was selected as Secretary protem. Mr. Wm. Gunnison, from a Committee appointed to report an address to the Republicans of this State, submitted one which set out with the declaration of their adhesion to Free-Soilism in Territories admitted: declaring the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be a breach of faith on the part of the South, &c. About the close of the reading, a large number of persons who had assembled in the room and around the door created some slight confusion by crowding and laughter, when a Mr. Meredith, well known as a Sunday street preacher, passed down the room to them and ordered them to leave the room or take seats. This was succeeded by loud laughter, applause and hisses; and three cheers being proposed for Fillmore, they were given amid the utmost confusion and terrific noise, produced by stamping, clapting of hands. Ac. Next. three cheers were given for or take seats. This was succeeded by loud laughter, applause and hisses; and three cheers being proposed for Fillmore, they were given amid the utmost confusion and terrific noise, produced by stamping, clapping of hands, &c. Next, three cheers were given for Buchanan, in the same fashion, and for some twenty minutes there was kept up a succession of cheering for these gentlemen, alternated with loud groans for Col. Fremont, Corkran, Gunnison, Fussell, and others taking part in the meeting—the whole being interspersed with cries of, "Turn off the lights!" "Tar and "feather them!" &c., while loud calls were made by the same parties for speeches from those concerned in the meeting. Some of the lights here being turned off, these gentlemen commenced leaving the room, when they were saluted, as they passed through the crowd, with groans, hisses, and other similar sounds and remarks, they making as heasty an exit as possible, followed by the crowd, where an immense concourse had assembled, and upon reaching the street lead cries were made for rails upon which to ride them, and the cheering and groaning were renewed. Messrs. Corkran and Col. Wm. E. Coale were followed by the crowd and roughly hustled about until they had reached the corner of Gay and Payette streets, where the former was tripped up or knocked down, and the tails of his coat cut entirely off, while the latternamed gentleman, although not so roughly treated, was pushed and hustled about in other than a pleasant manner, and his hat mashed in. They were then allowed to take their departure, while the crowd amused themselves by cutting the portion of Mr. Corkran's garment they had secured into strips and distributing it among them. Those taking part in the meeting numbered from thirty to forty persons, while the couside crowd amounted at least to two thousand persons; in fact, the whole street from the hall to Fayette street was almost entirely blecked up. From those concerned in the meeting we learn that the Association had determined upon presenting an

was also cheering for Filmore. Hisses and cries of all kinds pade it impossible to be heard. Groans were given for Mr. Gunnison and for Mr. Fussell, and for the Black Republicans. Amid this pandemonium, the President requested all who wished peace and quietness to take their places on the other side of the chair. A number did so, when the question was put on the adoption of the address, and carried by the votes of those near the chair. A motion was then put and carried to adjourn, the crowd at the door being too much occupied in making a noise to notice what was going on. The noise now became greater than ever. There were cries to pin out the light and to hustle the votes of the Republicans managed to slip away unperceived, but on Mr. Corkral's endeavoring to leave the room, he was assaulted and very roughly handled. He succeeded in reaching the street, when his Quaker hat was knocked off by some of the mob and tramped upon; his coat was torn from his back, and he was knocked down. He succeeded in gaining his feet and ran into a doorway near by, which was open, when it was shut in his face. He was then pursued by a mob of several hundred persons to Baltimore street, and along Baltimore to Holliday street, where he found refuge in a house from the fury of his pursuers, whose yells when they discovered their prey had escaped them were terrific. It was reported that Mr. Gunnison was also assaulted and beaten by the mob. The mob, which seemed for the most part to be composed of hangers-on of the Sag-Nicht meeting at Rechabite Hall, then repaired to the office of The Weeker, the German Fremont paper, in Frederick street, which they assailed with stones, and evineed their intention of sacking it. The firm interference of the watch and police prevented the completion of their designs, and thus ended the first Republican meeting in Baltimore.

Mr. Merideth, an elderly gentleman of an ancient appearance, advanced toward the door, and invited those who were standing to walk in and take seats, which was no sooner done tha

FREMONT'S RELIGION.

Fremont's Religion.

From The Boston Atlas.

To the Editor: A certain Fillmore man in New-York, seriously exercised about the religion of Mr. Fremont, finally made this offer to a Fremont man: That if Mr. Fremont would say to him he was not a Catholic, and never had been, he would vote for him or forfeit a thousand dollars. The offer was gladly accepted, and a time appointed to call on Mr. Fremont and propound the momentous question. At the time agreed upon, the party, eonisting of five persons, proceeded to the residence of Col. Fremont, and were introduced by a venerable gentleman who had known the Colonel in California. The party being admitted, without stating the object of their visit, they were introduced, and the following dialogue ensued:

Fillmore man.—"Mr. Fremont, I called to ask you if you are a Catholic or ever have been one."

Fremont.—"I am not a Catholic, and I have never been a Catholic. I was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, where my children have also been baptized: my wife is also a member of that Church."

Fillmore man.—"I is admitted, I believe, that you were married by a Catholic Priest."

Fremont.—"Not admitted—that is a fact which is upon the record, and was never disputed."

Fillmore man.—"I am told a Catholic Priest cannot marry parties unless one of them is a member of that Church."

Fremont.—"That may be so; I have taken little interest in the tenets of that church, and know little about them. All I know is, myself and wife were married by a Catholic clergyman of the city of Washington, and we are both Protestants. I believe, however, that there are many instances where Protestants have been married by Catholic clergymen. I know some other cases myself."

Fillmore man.—"I am informed that there is a fillmore man.—"I am informed that there is a fillmore man.—"I am informed that there is a fillmore man.—"I am informed that there is a

there are many instances where I rote as a married by Catholic clergymen. I know some other cases myself."

Fillmore man.—"I am informed that there is a person who is ready to make affidavit that you habitually attended the Catholic Church in California."

Fremont.—"So far is that from being true, I attended no church in California; I was generally a pretty hard-worked and hard working man while in California, and found it necessary to rest, instead of going long distances to church; whenever it was convenient, my wife always attended the Protestant church."

Fillmore man.—"I am entirely satisfied, Colonei,—you shall have my vote, as I have promised my friend here, on this result of our interview. I am sternly opposed to the further extension of Slave Territory, and only wished these honest doubts dispelled by your personal declarations.

Fremont.—Thank you. I am informed there are other and much worse stories to be put in circulation about me, one of which is that I have been a slaueholder, and that, on a certain voyage, myself and wife took turns in whipping a slave we carried with us. Another is that I am an inchriate. Now, the truth is, although I are not a member of any total abstinence society, I

is that I am an incertate. Now, the truth is, although I am not a member of any total abstinence society, I cannot use liquor—it is against my nature.

The conversation was conducted on the part of Mr. Frement with such entire frankness, with such freedom from those evasive modes of expression which politicians expecting office often use to conceal instead of expressing their thoughts, as to win the admiration of the listeners. The Fillmore man was a prominent Delegate to the Whig Convention at Albany. It is needless to say he did not attend.

AUTHENTIC.

CRICKET.

UNITED STATES vs. CANADA.

Hoboken Cricket Ground never experienced such scene as yesterday. At one time there were about 6,000 spectators surrounding the grounds, covering the hills and filling the tests, one of which was especially devoted to the ladies, and was well filled. three other tents and flags graced the ground, and at this moment Brady, the celebrated Daguereotypist, took a copy of the scene-the players standing in their various attitudes during the operation. This was the first match played by the Canadian gentlemen on

ting, scoring 43. Higham faced him and made 18, smong them two good doubles and a three. Waller was in 40 minutes and batted well, but only made five. Sharp made two in the first innings, but batted well in the second innings, carrying his bat out for 9 rans.

The Canada players beautiful fielders, and their howling is most executent; but the batting of the United States beat them. The eleven got together for the United States were the cream of the country. Cuyp and Barker never bowled better. Senior only bowled three balls, but he took a wicket, and ought to have been put on again for a change. Sam Wright pleyed in his usual steady style, but did not have much chance of showing what sterling cricket material he is made of. The score at close stood as follows:

CANADA.

CANADA.

Total

Heward run out.

4 b. Cuyp.

10 14

Parsons, b. Barker.

5 b. Cuyp.

2 5

3. Hardinge, b. Cuyp.

9 run out.

4 2 2

4. Gale, b. Barker.

0 run out.

1 11

	5. Jones, b. Barket	not out	11	
	6. Pickering, b. Cuyp 1	b. Barket		
	7. Lousada, b. Cuyp	c. Gibb	23	
	8. Dexter, b. Cuyp	b. Cuvp	0	
	9. Boultbee, b. Senier 16		8	- 1
Į	10. Alexander, b. Cuyp 6	run out	6	1
١	11. Draper, not out	b. Cuyp		
ì	Byes, 8; log byes, 4 12	Byes, 4: leg byes, 4	. 8	- 1
ı	Wide balls 2	Wide ball		
١			-	-
ı	Total 64	Total	82	14
,	UNITED	STATES.	17000	
۱	1 Sam. Wright, b. Hardinge.			
i	2 Willby, run out			
ł	3 Senior, leg b. wicket 22			- 1
ı	4 Bingham, b. Parsons 6	leg before wicket	14	1
	5 Barlow, b. Hardings c.	A THE STREET OF THE PERSON OF		
ı	Pickering	not out	3	
ı	6 Gibbes, b. Hardinge 43			4
۱	7 Waller, b. Pickering 5			
ă	8 Higham, b. Pickering 18			1
ı	9 Barker, not out			
ı	10 Sharp, b. Hardinge 2	not out	9	1
1	11 Cuyp, b. Pickering 1			
ı	Byes 4	Byes 3, leg byes, 4.	7	1
1	Wide balls 7	wide balls	3	1
ı	more as	Walleston .	-	-
١	Total111		36	14
ı	CANADA.	UNITED STATE		
ı	let In. 2d In.	let In	. 2	d In
1	1st wicket-runs 3 2	lat wicket-runs 8		33
ı	2d wicket	2d wicket 14		**
ı	8d wicket	3d wicket 14		**
ı	4th wicket,21 10	4th wicket 14		
1	5th wicket22 29	5th wicket 50		
1	6th wicket26 29	6th wicket 101		**
ı	7th wicket	7th wicket		
ı	8th wicket	8th wicket 140		

wickets. Pickering, 64 bans, 50 tans, 65 tans, 65 wickets.

Mr. Robinson, Mayor of Torento, stoed umpire for Canada, and Mr. Wheateroft of Newark for the United States. Mesers. Dickson and Bray scored. During the play, ample refreshments were served to the Canadians in a private tent, where they regaled themselves between the Innings with Kendall's Allsopp's Pale Ale, and retired well pleased with the hospitality of the United States.

FILLMORE MEETING IN UNION-SQUARE.

The grand demonstration concocted under the auspices of the Fillmore allies of the Border-Ruffian Democracy, and which has been so long under preparation, was consummated last evening at Union-square. Robert was consummated last evening at Union-square. Robert Grant, with his calcium lights, with tar-barrels, torches and lesser lights, banners, bands, and all the other sppliances of great political gatherings, were brought into requisition; and, by the united attractions of these agencies, from 20,000 to 30,000 people assembled in the Square. A third of the number probably were New-York Fillmoreites resident in this city. But the numbers were swelled by some two or three thousands from Philadelphia and other neighboring cities. The balance of the meeting was made up of boys, lookers-en, and Democrats sent to increase its seeming im-portance, in the hope that sufficient of the Fillmore forces will remain true to their ticket, to give the Border-Ruffian Democracy a plurality in some of the Northern States.

MEETING AT THE MAIN STAND.

HENRY GRINNELL was called to preside. After electing Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, a series of

Henry Grinnell. was called to preside. After electing Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, a series of resolutions were read, not heard, and adopted.

David Paul Brown of Philadelphia was the first speaker. Mr. Brown indulged in some of the vague generalities of Americans ruling America and other catchwords of the Dark Lantern fraternity—represented Washington as having said, "Put no foreigner "on guard to-night;" pointed to Green as having fallen under "foreign influence," &c. He held Buchanan responsible as an indorser of Frank Pierce, and for saying that now that the Missouri Compromise is repealed, he will stand by it. He (Mr. Brown) asked them if they would stand by that doctrine. The audience did not know how to answer, but few responding, and some saying Yes and some No. Mr. Brown then came to their rescue, and said that if they were prepared to indorse that sentiment, and by that means cause the shedding of fraternal blood, he (Mr. Brown) was not with them. Having got their cue, the faithful here cheered lustily. Mr. Brown could see nothing that Col. Fremont had done to add glory to our country. If traveling a hundred miles a day gave qualifications, the horse was more entitled to be President than the rider. Ethan Stone, the circus rider, was a far greater rider than Col. Fremont, and he believed that this circumstance should give him claims on a par with the Pathänder. Mr. Brown, too, thought that the people had a right to

the circus rider, was a far greater rider than Col. Fremont, and he believed that this circumstance should give him claims on a par with the Pathander. Mr. Brown, too, thought that the people had a right to know about Col. Fremont's religion, and more than insinuated that for Col. F. to tell the truth would result in a division of the Republican party into equal parts—the Catholic and the Protestant! Then Mr. B. took up sectionalism, and made it an accusation against the Republicans. He passed an encoming upon the thirty-one States, and explained in a lucid manner the significance of the anatomical portions of the American eagle. Mr. Brown retired amid loud cheers.

Hon. Jawam M. Harris, M. C. for Baltimore, followed in a speech full of Knw-Nothing rhetoric. He felicitated the country upon the passage of the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850—talked very hard about Frank Pierce and the Democracy for repailing the first and breaking down the last, but failed to give any information as to what the Fillmcreites intended to do to right the way ong committed. Mr. Harris was gratified in one respect in the success of the Republicans in Maine, Vermont, and Iowa, as it would demonstrate to the calm and considerate Southerands at the Buchanan had no chance whatever in any Northern State, and, as this demonstration in New-York would satisfy them, that Fillmore had some show, he gave the meeting reason to hope that there will be a general stampede throughout the South from Buchanan to Fillmore! He wanted New-York to work. The election, he believed, would go into the House, and Fillmore was sure of an election there.

George Copway, the Cherokee Chief, advocated Mr. Fillmore as the friend of the Indian.

Mr. Henry Clay Finnell. of Ky., made a brief speech, after which Mr. McChesney, a prolific but unspeciated patriotic poet, took the stand. But being equally unappreciated as a speaker, and being frightened at the encouragement which he didn't get, he backed down and the meeting adjourned to join in the processi

took a copy of the scene—the players standing in their various attitudes during the operation. This was the first match played by the Canadian geutlemen on this ground, and they got beat with nine wickets to spare. In 1823 they played at Harlem, when they were beat by 34 runs, lexacily 17 runs in each imnings. In 1854 the United States went to Canada and played at Toronto, when Canada won by 10 runs. In 1855 an match was played, owing to several of the players being ordered, with their regiments, to the Crimes.

This match was commenced on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock by the Canadians, who won the toss and the country of the players being ordered, with their regiments to the Crimes.

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Councilor Cols, of New-York, was the next speaker. After a general view of affairs, he ventured to prenounce a culogium on the Ninth Ward boys, and their banner flashing there "in the morning sua." We saw only Grant's Calcium Light. He was frequently interrupted by drums and the approach of processions, the transparencies seemed to agree pretty well in the idea of Americans ruling America. The following were among them:

"Another row in Kansas to elect Premout."

FRANK RUPION came over the way and made a little speech, closing with the declaration that the Missouri Compromise should never have been repealed, and that Kansas should be free.

After an interval of silence at the balcony on the cast side of the square, Mr. Williams of Virginia mounted it and said that he had a right to rebuke any party which attempted to ignore a great section of the country, including his own State. He proceeded to culogize Fillmore in a very florid style, calling him a men of "bright and brilliam" history. He alluded to the phlebotomizing intentions of Buchanan, and compared the three candidates to three nags running a race, whereupon an enthusiastic American called for three cheers for Flora Temple and Fillmore. Three tolerably loud cheers, succeeded by three cheers for Fishus Brooks, and concluded by three cheers for Erastus Brooks, and concluded by three cheers for millard Fillmore.

There was speaking also at a western stand for a few minutes. At 9 o'clock the crowd moved off to University place, torches were lit, banners displayed to the best advantage, and a procession five or six thousand strong moved down Broadway, both sides of

gang of young thieves and loafers on the corner of Roosevelt street set up a loud hissing and groaning, at which the Know Nothings took umbrage and made an attack upon them. Several pistols were discharged by those in the procession, but, fortunately, no one was injured. One of the young rowdies was apprehended by a Sixth Ward Policeman and taken to the Station-House.

House.

Complaints are not unfrequent in regard to the gang of young thieves who nightly hang about the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, and it would be well for Capt. Ditchett of the Fourth Ward to wake up the

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday as usual, and acted upon the following matters laid before

them:
Schooner William Smith from Charleston, with cotton and rice, arrived left inst. Allowed to preceed to the city after being cleansed and funigated, and remaining five days for observation.

Brig Emily from Charleston, with cotton and rice, arrived 9th inst. To proceed to the city after five days.

Bark Ocean Isle from Aux Cayes, with coffee and logwood, arrived 11th inst. To proceed to the city after five days.

Brig Talbot from Bahis, with coffee, arrived 11th inst. To preceed to the city after being purified, &c.

Brig Young America from Cape Hayti, with logwood and mahegany, arrived 11th inst. To remain at quarantine ten days. Schooner Tremont, from Kingston, with wood and ginger, arrived 11th inst., to be purified and remain five days at Quarantine.

arrived 11th inst., to be partial and instructions and income and

arrived 11th inst. Cargo to be igniced and act to the explanation of five days.

Schooner Osprey, from Orecebe, with sugar, arrived 11th inst. to proceed after being purified and remaining five days at Quarantine.

Bark Caroline, from Charleston, is allowed to come up to the wharf and reload.

Bris Nathan, from Guantenamo, Cubs, arrived Aug. 22, and has discharged her entire cargo. Owners petition to be allowed to come to the city. Referred to the Health Officer.

Brig Mary C Haskell, from Cienfuegos, arrived Aug. 18, with sugar and molasses, and was immediately sent to the Southwest Spit, where she has remained twenty-three days. The entire crew has been changed, with the exception of the captain and second mate, and permission is now desired to come up into the stream near Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to discharge the cargo. Denied.

Brig P. R. Curtis, from Cardenas, arrived 28th of August. All hands having since been well the owners now desire the privilege of coming up. Denied.

Ship Jane R. Gliddon was denied permission to come up to quarantine from the South-West Spit, or to remove anywhere from her present position, except to go to see.

Judge Beebe appeared before the Commissioners to argue the case of the Fride of the Sea, and cone luded a rather lengthy speech with a petition that the should at least be allowed a stream permit, which the Board refused.

QUARANTINING HEALTHY VESSELS FROM SICKLY FORTS—PONCE AND CARDENAS VESSELS.

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QUARANTINING HEALTHY VESSELS FROM SICKLY FORTS — PONCE AND CARDENAS VESSELS.

To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York before the City of New-York before the City of New-York before the capture of the City of New-York before the expiration of thirty days from the time of her arrival? The ship strewster is not alone interested in the decision of this question.

Sundry vessels are lying at Quarantine from Cardenas and other ports, having claims to proceed in every respect similar to those of the ship Brewster; and the masters of the same are anxiously waiting, therefore, the action of your honorable Board in the case, expecting that the course which is adopted in regard to the Brewster will be pursued in reference to their vessels. To indulge in such an expectation is reasonable ashist.

The length of quarantine to which a vessel should be subject, having on board no stckness, should depend in a very greatmenture upon the comparative prevalence of contagious or inections disease at the port of her departure; and the understand the own of the same, which the masters of vessels had made of this fact except to rely upon the ratio of imported care of disease from each respective port, and the reports in regard to the same, which the masters of vessels shall make as having occurred on their passage.

The Port of Cardenas, under of by the foregoing rule, would not suffer by comparison with Havana, Maranza, St. Jago, Trinidaded Cuba, or even Ponce, yet still Cardenas has been a sickly port, and the suthorities are bound by statute to see that vessels from Cardenas, indeed of by the foregoing rule, would not suffer by comparison with Havana, Maranza, St. Jago, Trinidaded Cuba, or even Ponce, yet still Cardenas has been a sickly port, and the suthorities are bound by statute to see that vessels from Cardenas, and from ports even more sickly have petitioned to proceed to the city.

Yessels from Earde

South Westspit name found upon the vessel a dead body which they put into a command brought to Quarantine last night.

The body had been dead for some forty-eigen and was very much decomposed, and besides on their way the men were capsized by a squall. The beat which was capsized, however, happened not to be the one in which the coffin was placed.

The Health Officer further stated that a post mortem examination was made on the body last night at the hospital by Dr. Harris, who reported the "black vomit" was found in the stomach of the body, and that there were observed other evidences, making the death as of yellow fever.

The Health Officer again called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Architect had been several days without a man on board, even as ship-keeper. What was thus true of the Architect was nearly true of all the other vessels lying at the Spit. The several captains of those vessels had admitted that such was the case, saying that they found it almost impossible to secure men who would stay on the vessels at the Spit. He stated, also, that he had been informed that the anchors of vessels lying at the "Spit" were not properly cared for, that they were allowed to become "foul," and such being the case, if a storm should arise, he had been informed the vessels would insvitably be driven on shore a perfect wreck. He stated, however, that was not a matter to be regarded by the health authorities.

The masters and owners of those vessels had been ordered to man them properly, and otherwise to care for them, in view of their exposed locality, and if such orders are not observed, the fault lies with those who disobey them.

On motion, adjourned to Saturday, 13th inst.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

This body met yesterday morning. A case of small pox in Sands street was reported, but no cases of infectious or malignant disease. Dr. S. C. Hanford appeared in obedience to a citation to show cause why be had not reported the case of his brother who had been attacked with yellow fever. He explained that he had made a verbul statement which he thought sufficient; whereupon an animated discussion ensued, and the Board was adjourned by the Mayor without taking action. BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.
FRIDAY MORSING.—No new cases. No

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY. MILITARY HOSPITAL .- All those previously reported

Mil. TARY Hospital.—All those previously reported doing well.

One new case, a private, reported this morning. Dr. Dubois is very low. Dr. Crane something better this morning.

J. H. Bailley, M. D., U. S. A. Dr. Rothe, of Relief Hospital, reports all convales cent, excepting Frank Mooney and McKnight, whare doing well.

New case—Ann Cogan, taken yesterday very sick. FRANCIS E. BERIER, Sect. Fort Hamsiton, Sept. 12, 1056—9; a. m.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.